

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848.

NO. 4,502.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.
J. H. BARBER
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST, 1848.	SUN	SUN	MOON	PHASE
	RISES	SETS	RISES	WATER
6 SATURDAY,	4 56	4 10	20 20	
7 SUNDAY,	4 57	3 11	58 1	
8 MONDAY,	4 58	2 10	33 1	
9 TUESDAY,	4 59	1 10	23 35	
10 WEDNESDAY,	5 1	16 59	12 3	
11 THURSDAY,	5 2	16 58	5 4	
12 FRIDAY,	5 3	16 57	1 4	

Moon's 1st q., 6th day, 10th h, 7m evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 12 P. M.
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBER, Collector.

GROCERY

AND

TEA STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

William Newton,

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 150 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Has constantly on hand an extensive Stock

—OF—

CHOICE Family GROCERIES,

FOREIGN FRUIT WINES AND

TEAS.

Which are offered for sale at the Lowest Market Prices. Goods delivered free of expense and warranted to give general satisfaction.

LONG WHARF

Warm and Cold Sea Baths,

ORIENTAL & HYDROMAGNETIC BATHS.

THE cold, or tide bath, through which a pure stream of sea-water is constantly obting and flowing, is suitable at or near high water—in which Children can learn to swim.

The Warm and the Shower Baths, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

Sea-bathing in cold, and more so in warm water, are the most powerful means of preserving and restoring health with which we are acquainted.

—Buckton.

Tickets for the Season or shorter time.

E. TREVETT, Proprietor.

Newport, July 15, 1848.*

Black Mantilla Silks,

BLACK SILK PRINCE, and GIMPS.

Bonnet Ribbons,

Plain & Hemstitched Linen HDKES.

BLACK LACE VELS,

PURSE TWIST.

BAG & PURSE TRIMMINGS,

STREET BRADS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

Just received at JAS. H. HAMMETT'S.

April 8, 1848.

GLASS, CHINA WARE, &c.

THE entire stock, assigned by John T. Stanhope for the benefit of his creditors, consisting of Glass, Crockery and China ware. Paper Hangings, Fancy articles and Toys, are offered for sale at very low prices. Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine said stock, as the whole must be sold to close the concern.

Also some new and beautiful style LAMPS, for sale very cheap.

W. H. CRANSTON,

Assignee of J. T. Stanhope.

Newport, April 8.]

Decent's Wharf.

LAWNS & GINGHAMS.—Our whole remaining stock of Gingham and Lawns will be sold off without reserve to cost.

July 29.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Western Continent.

To my Father.

Presented with a bouquet of Flowers on the morning of his fiftieth birthday.

My Father dear, I will not bring
On this, thy birthday morn,
Rich treasures from an eastern clime,
On ocean's bosom borne;
Nor will I seek, with glittering gems,
To deck thy faded brow;
I would not that thy spirit should
Beneath such burden bow.
Fit emblems of thy soul, I'll bring
These flowers fresh and fair,
Affection's hand hath culled each bud
With fond and gentle care;
And could affection but recall
The bloom of health again,
Thou wouldst not long endure the pangs
Of suffering and pain.

Though oft, by thoughtless word or deed,
I've grieved thy loving heart,
Yet ever in my inmost soul,
Warm feelings had a part—
Feelings, which Time's unsparring hand
Must vainly seek to sever;
Thy image in my heart will hold
A first, sure place forever.

But human power cannot recall
Its young light to thine—
Affection's tributes only light
A dark and clouded sky—
Mid varied scenes of joy and grief,
Of smiles, or bitter tears,
Thy parting day proclaims to thee
The knell of fifty years.

With filial love, thy couch I'll strew
With fresh and fragrant flowers—
Their fleeting beauty tells how soon
Will pass life's sunny hours—
Their fragrance, like the noble deeds
Of a pure and lofty soul,
Remains, though death's cold hand may crush
Or clasp with stern control.

And, Father, though the earthly ties
Which bind thee may be riven,
Thy pure and gentle soul will rise
To dwell with God in Heaven;
Yet O! to part from those we love,
E'en whilst we dwell on earth,
To miss their voice to soothe our woe,
Their smile to light our mirth.

The very thought doth sink my soul,
Yet to my God I'll turn,
And, from his great example seek
Submissiveness to learn;
And O, I'll humbly pray that he
May health and strength restore,
That we may gladly hail for thee
Full many a birthday more.

SELECTED TALES.

The Old Arm Chair.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

"My worthy companions," said an old straight-backed arm-chair, which stood close at my elbow, and I confess, rather startled me by the suddenness of its address,—"My good friends, the respectable weapon that spoke last, I own has amused me, as I dare say he has you all, by his deeds of battle, love, and retribution, but still he has been doomed, like many another noisy fellow, to become the tool of others, and to carry death wherever he is used.

"Now my fate has been far different, and I consider more to be envied, for it has been to carry nothing but life—and such life!—the beautiful, the young, the beloved. But of that more anon. I will begin from the beginning, that you may know what style of thing addresses you.

Know, then, that I am a descendant of a noble oak that once spread its gigantic arms and reared its kingly head over an immense space of earth, and far over all other less aristocratic trees in its neighborhood. We bore in our arms the acorn, to show that we were truly part, parcel, and branches of the great stem or progenitor, whose first taking possession of the land which he there occupied was beyond the memory of man, consequently our respectability was undoubted.

As centuries rolled on, our parent stem, although he supplied us liberally with leaves began to show symptoms of decay. Our strong attachment for him made us tremble for ourselves as well as for him; for if he were to fall, heaven only knew what would become of the numerous branches of that noble family, then all perfectly dependent on him for support. The vigor daily left his gigantic trunk, and his moans sometimes were very unpleasant to listen to; he tuttered very much when there was anything of a storm, for his feet was very much swollen and distorted. From his high connections we called it gout, but gout or no gout it materially aided in his rapid decay; and one stormy night (I shall not forget it,) the wind howled around us, the lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, and in fact, all the elements seemed combined for the destruction of the family. In the midst of the deafening hubbub a crash—oh, horrible!—found us all struggling in one gigantic ruin. Fallen! fallen! fallen! The fall of the great brings the self-same tribe of the ungrateful, be they fallen men or trees. The next morning at daylight swarms of despoilers, men that we had sheltered from the storm, women and children that we had shaded from the noon-day sun, all came bent upon our destruction. Need I say, that all the branches of our noble family were very much cut up. We were torn from each other; and we never met again. I have heard that some of the biggest of us were sent to sea, whilst others were forced into all manner of situations degrading and incompatible with their birth.

But it is of my own fortune I am bound

to speak. I was of a very respectable size, having been living on my parent for some years, who was very much attached to me, and had always thought me too green to be sent away into the world. I considered myself ornamental, and was therefore in no hurry to be useful, so stuck to the old gentleman, with the other equally lazy branches; and I have heard it said that our continual drag upon him brought him and ourselves to a premature ruin. But this I looked upon as merely the censoriousness of an ill-judging world, and treat it with the contempt it deserves.

I was dragged away through the dust and the mire to an obscure shed, where some low-born ruffians set upon me and stripped me of my clothing. There I lay, naked and helpless, pondering upon what would be my future fate, since it appeared to begin so scurvily.

It was left there for some length of time, when one morning a quiet old man came and measured me with a rule, and marking me off into quantities, soon set to work to divide and shave me in the most brutal manner.

After tortures innumerable I found myself in my present shape, and all my clothes in their newest gloss. I confess to you that I felt proud. I rested my arms upon my knees, and stretched out my four legs, looked down with considerable complacency upon the rich velvet apron that covered my lap.

I was conveyed with much care, and placed in a splendid old chamber, the like of which I had never beheld before. It was full of wonders to my rustic and unworldly eyes; for, though of high birth, my father being called the monarch of the wood, he held his court in the open air, which gave me little knowledge of civilized life. But I believe, that that rank is equal to any. I think we are also called "lords of the soil," which we undeniably were, for we struck out right and left to grasp as much as we could, and used up a great portion of the aforesaid soil belonging to the other trees, which was really necessary to support the many branches belonging to so noble a stem.

In my new form I was called a chair; there were a great many so called in the room; they looked very dark at me, for I suppose I was considered a *parvenu*; but I little heeded them, for my attention was attracted to a beautiful child, who, at that moment entered the magnificent chamber. Her fair locks flew wildly about her angelic face, and with a light and airy motion she sprang towards me. She stood and gazed upon me with a childish delight, admiring my graceful form; I really felt as if my velvet blushed a deeper crimson beneath her dove-like eyes.

I had a noble heart of oak, and I felt it bound as it were to the fair child; a moment more—guess my confusion—my delight! she sprang into my extended arms, and I held in a close embrace the beautiful child, whose life will form the subject of my recital; and although the facts may be wanting in interest to you, to me they are hallowed by a sweet remembrance of one of earth's fairest creatures. Heaven knows I am not given to sentimentalize, nor do I intend to harrow your feelings by scenes of bloodshed or hairbreadth escapes; it is in very simplicity, the very sweetness of which makes to me its best sentiment.

The girl that I held in my arms was about thirteen years of age, "fair and beautiful to look upon," the only child of the owner of the magnificent domain in which I had become a retainer.

He was a stern proud man, whose early life had been passed in heart-burnings and neglect, consequent upon his position of younger brother. Of an ambitious and fiery temperament, he, from his early childhood, had fretted under the every day occurrence of seeing his elder brother, the rising sun, claim from all classes the immense paid to his position. Envy had thus early entered a heart which otherwise would have been noble and good, turning all his better feelings to gall and bitterness.

When manhood put the heir into full possession of his envied rights, he married, and was blessed with a family, entirely crushing the hopes of his younger brother as to any chance of succession.

He soon after married an amiable lady, to whom he had been for some time contracted, and as years wore on, he saw his own child mingle with the fair promising blossoms of his brother; but he experienced a pang as he felt she was only the daughter of a younger brother.

His brother's eldest son, a fine boy of about seven years of age, was the constant playfellow and cavalier to his child, showing that strong predilection for her that roused the hopes again in his embittered heart. It might be that they would grow up in love together, and the inheritance be shared in by himself, through the marriage of his child. Even distant as this vision was, it still gave a balm to the rankling spirit that possessed him.

Time had rolled on, when some estates, inherited through a distant relation, called for the presence of the lord of the manor to superintend the arrangement. Finding that he must be from home for some months, as the estates were in Ireland, he resolved to take his family with him, leaving his brother in possession; for travelling in those days was not a thing so easily done as I am informed it is in the present.

They parted with many mutual expressions of affection, but they met no more!

The vessel in which they had embarked foundered on the dangerous coast to which they were bound, and all perished.

The younger brother became the lord. What whisperings from his heart disturbed the triumph of his hopes. How he blushed at the ambition that stopped the springs of sorrow, which ought to have gushed forth for his poor brother's sake. He became the unhappy possessor of all that had ever gilded and given enchantment to his daydreams, for his heart told him the price at which it had been bought.

These combating feelings turned him into a stern and misanthropic man; his only pleasure being to return threefold the former neglect of his present parasites; but he was only revenging himself upon himself.

He had no son to carry down the honors of his house. The child he loved so fondly could only be the means of taking those splendid domains to aggrandize another name. She had grown into a beautiful girl of fifteen, when her father was startled by a letter, stating that a youth was then in Ireland, who, from all that could be gathered, was supposed to be the son of his lost brother. He trembled! Was the staff to be snatched from his hand, and he again thrust back into his former position? The thought was annihilating; he was almost frenzied. He read again and again the startling missive. The boy it had stated, had been seized by the wreckers, who, fearing that they might be deprived of their plunder, had carried off the child—the only soul living—and after some time, finding him a burden, had left him at a convent door, where the charity of the monks had sheltered him. They, pleased with his manners, had instructed him and kept him amongst them for three or four years. Fragments of recollection, ever and anon, came over his mind, which he communicated to the kind fathers. The wreck was an occurrence well remembered, and it was resolved that he should be taken to the spot. This being done, the influence of the priest soon wrought from the peasantry many relics of the wreck, among which was a miniature of his father. This led on to a train which, after much painful search, ended in the discovery of his relations, and the despatching of the letter which so disturbed his uncle. How different were the feelings of the fair girl whose splendid inheritance was jeopardized by the appearance of her cousin! Joy beamed in her heart, and she thought only of the preservation of one who had been the beloved playfellow of her childhood. She counted the hours that kept him from her embrace. But her unworship heart was doomed to receive a pang from the mysteriously cold and startling behaviour of her father. The pleasure which she experienced he refused to share in. He spoke of the impostures of the world, and the caution necessary in an affair of such consequence; hinting that it was most probably a fraud by some persons well acquainted with the affairs of the family, that he would see the youth on his arrival. Nothing, of course, but the most ample and satisfactory proofs could be expected to be received when it involved a stake of such magnitude.

A shadow fell over her innocent heart when she, for the first time, heard the words of caution and distrust. She felt how sad it would make her if her true dear cousin was, by overweening caution, kept back from the door of his paternal mansion, and those who ought to welcome him with open arms received him only with closed hearts.

Through all these misgivings, she felt that she could not be deceived; that no pretender could be like her noble little cousin and playmate. She almost forgot, in the enthusiasm of her warm heart, that the boy must now be a youth fast approaching manhood and that she was merging from the confines of girlhood into the full bloom of early womanhood.

Her mind was continually agitated by the enacting again and again the anxiously expected meeting. Her spirits became depressed, and she avoided the stern face of her father, which put to flight all her enchanting day-dreams.

Her father commenced proceedings as if to meet an enemy. He invited the counsel of men learned in the law, that no slur should for a moment rest on his character, and that every appearance of justice should be rendered to the expected claimant; but he inwardly felt how difficult it would be for a friendless youth, after the lapse of years—though few—to establish his identity, and his claim to a property of so much consequence, since the principal evidence would be his own vague recollections, and the connecting testimony of men of well-known disreputable character, at the very point at which it was most vital to have undoubted correctness; as the reverend men who had so kindly sheltered and instructed him knew nothing but what was afforded by the child's own reminiscences.

The remembrance of his early struggles and heart-burnings, came back to his mind with two-fold force, and hardened his feelings. To be again subject to the coldness of those who had once neglected him, and on whom he had unfortunately taken a revenge, which, in the event of his losing position, would not be forgotten, was too bitter, and he already shrunk from their expected exultation and triumphant sneers.

His mind was tossed in a continual tempest. He in vain attempted to steel himself against the remembrance of his kind brother. He almost relented when he pictured the child of that brother returning to

throw himself into his arms as his only protector, and there to find a stern enemy anxious alone for the failure of his claim. He inwardly hoped that no likeness of his brother would plead for the youth an appeal to him unanswerable. In fact he trembled in fear that his heart might speak. He was a weak, not a bad man; and the delight so frankly expressed by his innocent child rebuked him in a voice that would not be stifled.

Many days did the beautiful girl recline her graceful form in my arms, for I was called her chair, and I was proud of the title; but I was grieved to see the hectic fever on her cheek, and the tears bedimming her eyes. The sternness of her father had alarmed her timid spirit, and she cowered, for the first time, at the approach of one hitherto only loved and sought with all the fervor of her disposition. The house that had only sounded with life and merriment, had now become silent and dreary, as if in expectation of some dire calamity.

At last the eventual day arrived. Kind friends from another land brought the youth home to the house of his father. If his heart beat tumultuously as the deep glades burst upon his view, rushing back upon his mind as if dreamt, as of some pleasant dream, what were the feelings of the father and daughter who sat amidst their friends in a suspense of mingled feelings, almost amounting to agony.

He stood before his uncle. All eyes for a moment were fixed upon him, and then turned to look upon his uncle, who seemed to feel the universal gaze. He could not rise, but continued to gaze upon the noble looking youth who stood confused and abashed before him.

One beautiful face bathed in tears and crimson with agitation, claimed his notice. It was that of his fair cousin. He knew it must be her, but he dared not approach her. The painful silence made him irresolute.

She felt in one moment that her true cousin stood before her. She looked from her father's face to his. The hand of nature pointed unerringly to his beautiful face as the certificate of his right. She saw no one but him and yielding to the impulse of the moment, rose timidly from her seat, and taking him kindly by the hand, led him blushing to her chair which stood beside her father, then, without a word left the chamber to hide her emotion.

That simple action, so full of the tenderness of her nature, struck upon the hearts of all present; whilst the proud heart of the father trembled as he saw the effect of it upon the persons present.

Summoning up his wavering resolution, he gave him a cold and distant welcome; and, then turning to his legal advisers, proceeded to listen to the proofs and evidences of the friends who accompanied him from the scene of his family's disaster.

Days passed on in the difficult investigation, but nothing but what was expected by the uncle could be produced by the nephew to substantiate his claim. These were of too vague a character to be of sufficient weight in the minds of the persons assembled, to give him possession of the property. Notwithstanding which, all felt and saw the powerful likeness which the youth bore to the family.

He wandered daily about the domain, where he found objects that he knew he must have seen before, but was convinced that his own evidence in his own cause would not avail him. Messengers were despatched to Ireland to endeavor to get some more connected links, during which time he remained an inmate of the mansion with his friends.

Often would the cousins meet, as if by chance; and each meeting convinced them both, from many reminiscences of their childhood, that his claim was a just one; but they had to convince cold and worldly hearts, and her pleadings to her father were only answered in a cold and reproachful manner that forbade the repetition of them. His anger was really against himself, for he would have rejoiced, had he dared, to have pressed the child of his brother to his heart. But he had not moral courage enough to prompt him to yield up his title and estate that were as his life.

Thus every protracted delay caused by the case demanding some more convincing evidence, gave him a pleasure mixed with pain; for he could not but feel the youth who treated him with such deference, leaving his cause entirely in the hands of the man to whom it was of the most consequence that it should fail, was the noble child of his brother.

The sun was shining with meridian splendour into the noble chamber which I and my kindred chairs were appointed to ornament. The painted windows stood open for the soft summer air to bear in the sweet odours of clustering flowers, and the birds softly twittered as they encoined themselves from the summer heat in the deep shadows of the noble trees. The blue sky sparkled like an amethyst, and the sheep lay dotted on the breezy downs, sending the soft music of their bells into the verdant valleys beneath them. All nature seemed in a delicious languor.

I held in my arms the form of a noble youth. He had seated himself to gaze upon the portraits of his mother and father that were hanging opposite. Their forms were arousing his struggling recollections. He felt that he was their child; but a melancholy came over his young heart as his un-

cle mixed himself up with his thoughts. His sternness chilled him, and he prayed that he might be proved the rightful heir to the satisfaction of all, not for the worldly advantages, but that he might in such an event show the father and daughter that he was worthy of his descent.

But the image of the daughter was far more often before his mental vision than that of the father for she had tactfully acknowledged him. The first pressure of her hand, when no other hand was held out to welcome him, remained indelible; and he desired his success if it brought him no other good than that of being her cousin.

He mused and mused until the soft influence of the day drew him into a deep slumber.

A light foot, as he closed his eyes, entered the chamber. The fair object of his thoughts—and, perchance, his dreams—stood beside him. She gazed timidly at this sleeping figure. She scanned his features intently, as she would not have dared to do had he been waking. She looked from him to the portraits opposite. Her bosom heaved and her face flushed, for the soft air from the window blew his dark locks aside, and discovered a deep scar upon his forehead. She almost uttered an exclamation. She pressed her hand to her bosom, for she had recognized an undeniable proof of his identity. In his early childhood he had, in seeking a nest for her, fallen from a tree, and nearly caused his death by the violence of the blow which had left the deep scar that now so truly witnessed for him.

She hurried, without awakening him, from the chamber. A beautiful smile passed over her face as she did so, for hope had entered her heart.

On her re-appearance, she was accompanied by her father whose face was pale from agitation. She seemed to have been recounting to him what had passed, but she ceased speaking as she entered. She led him towards the sleeping youth and pointed to the scar. A fierce struggle was powerfully agitating the father's bosom; he turned irresolutely from the boy; as he did so, his eyes met the imploring look of his own child.

She pressed his hands against her innocent bosom, and said in a low but emphatic voice, "Father, we know him to be what he represents himself to be. Think of the nobleness of deciding against yourself for your own tranquility and mine. Your heart, I know, is conquered, 'tis but your pride remains to be so."

What father could resist the power of such eloquence, when it pleaded for her loss, only looking to his gain.

The next moment found the bewildered youth startled from his dreams and clutched in the fervent embrace of his uncle, whilst his fair cousin, smiling through her tears and sobs, stood by his side, the happiest of the trio.

A happy man wandered through the chambers that were so late his own. He was now only the guardian of the heir. But he had lost no honors. Good men clasped him by the hand; every face smiled upon him, for every heart applauded him. He had gained a greater estate than he had lost. He had his own self-esteem.

As time rolled on he found the reward in the certain fulfilment of his wishes. His nephew seemed only to exist in the presence of his child. No word had been spoken of their love. The tongue had not been as yet trusted with the soft confession. The eyes alone had been in mutual understanding. I believe I may say that I was the first to be a party concerned; for, from the day so eventful to the fortunes of the heir, when he had been so agreeably awakened in my arms, that fair girl seemed to have taken a stronger attachment to me, and sought me on all occasions when she wished to enjoy her day-dreams alone.

One evening her cousin found her seated there. He placed himself at her feet.

What he said was very broken and disjointed. What she said was more so; but strange to say they seemed perfectly to understand each other. I won't say I saw him kiss her, as it was fast falling twilight, but, if I may judge from the sound, it appeared to me to be one. But this I say under correction.

They were married upon his coming of age, at least I imagine so from the ringing of bells, and happy faces that kept continually passing and repassing.

In all her bridal beauty I was the chosen throne. She was the queen of hearts that day, and so did she ever remain, for her conduct was known to all from the affectionate and proud father.

As soon as she had strength to carry their first infant she placed him in my lap, for I had been the cause of all her happiness. I confess to you that I was rather an awkward nurse at first, but I soon got accustomed to be drummed by tiny heels, which gave me continual occupation.

One calm and lovely evening I supported a white-haired old man, beside an open window that admitted the cool and sweet autumnal air. By his side sat his two children, to whom he spoke in low and feeble whispers. Each held an attenuated hand, and watched with fond affection the glimmering light of life that still held him in the mortal world.

They knelt before him, and his hands were placed upon their heads; and he passed from life with a smile of thanksgiving that heaven had blessed him in the gift of such children.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, July 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClelland from the Committee on the rules and orders, reported an amendment to the rules for the government of the House—so modifying the 115th rule as to enable the majority to take up, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of any business out of order—agreed to.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the consideration of the special order—the President's peace message, and the later message in answer to Mr. Stephen's resolutions.

Mr. Kauffman, having the floor addressed the House at length upon the Texas claim of territory to the Rio Bravo from its mouth to its source. He was followed by Messrs. Collamer, Stanton and Lincoln, when Mr. Bowdon obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, July 28.

SENATE.—A joint resolution from the House, to amend the joint rules so as to resume business at the second session where it was left off at the close of the first session of any Congress.

Mr. Benton opposed the resolution, and moved to lay it on the table.—agreed to.

A message was received from the House returning the bill, with amendments, to pay liquidated claims on Mexico. The amendments require the Secretary of the Treasury to give ninety days notice before the interest on the claims shall cease. The amendments were agreed to.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dayton called up the bill for delivering up fugitives from justice from foreign governments, according to treaty stipulations with France. Mr. D. advocated its passage until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the President, relative to the reduction of the army to a peace establishment. The Territorial Bill from the Senate (the compromise bill) was received.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay it on the table—an effort to reject it. He called for the previous question on his motion.

This caused much excitement, and several of the members moved a call of the House. The roll was called—269 members answered to their names.

Mr. Stephens said that the bill involved grave questions, which there was no time at this stage of the session to discuss, as it was time the House had adjourned.

He wished his motion to lay on the table to be regarded as a test vote on the bill at this time.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the motion to lay the bill on the table carried.—yeas 112, nays 97.

So the Compromise bill was rejected!

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, July 29.

SENATE.—A debate took place upon Whitney's Railroad bill. Mr. Niles spoke in favor, and Messrs. Hale and Benton against the motion to take up the bill, which motion was finally laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The bill giving one month's extra pay to the army was passed.

A debate on the slavery question took place, in which Messrs. Bowden, Hilliard, Buer, Jones, Bayly, Thomas and Dummell took part.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, July 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton gave notice that he would ask for leave to introduce a brief bill copied from the act of 1804, to enable the President to establish temporary governments in Oregon and California, in case nothing better should be done.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee of Conference upon the Naval Appropriation Bill, submitted a report.

The report of the Committee of Conference was adopted, yeas 27, nays 18.

The Senate also passed the bill to carry the treaty with China into effect; and numerous private bills.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

The motion being upon the motion to strike out the proviso limiting the mileage of members to \$1000. The amendment was finally adopted—yeas 36, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution of adjournment—so Congress will adjourn on the 14th of August.

Mr. Brown, of Penn., introduced a bill allowing extra pay to the marine and ordnance corps, which was passed.

Mr. McKay submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee on the subject of reporting the debates of Congress which was adopted.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., submitted a resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to the Navy and Marine corps, for gallant conduct in the Mexican war. Adopted.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon bill, which occupied the remainder of the day.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, August 1.

SENATE.—Various petitions and memorials were presented, and referred.

On motion, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill from House with amendments reported from the Committee on Finance, to which it had been referred was taken up.

A discussion was commenced—particularly on amendments submitted in reference to the slavery question—in the consideration of which the Senate spent much time without excitement. After having consumed considerable time in discussing the amendments the bill was laid aside and the Senate took up, and concurred in the House resolutions, for a committee of inquiry respecting the employment of reporters for both Houses of Congress.

The Senate then, on motion, went into Executive Session.

After having spent some time therein, the doors were opened and the Senate re-

sumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Numerous important amendments were proposed.—An amendment in favor of striking out the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river was adopted. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Oregon bill with amendments.

An amendment was offered relative to giving the Territorial Government of Oregon, the veto power over Territorial Legislative Acts. This gave rise to a lengthened debate, in which Messrs. Smith, Clarke, and Taylor participated. The veto power was stricken out by the Committee, when the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House with amendments. On motion the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, August 2.

SENATE.—Several messages in writing were received from the President, in answer to sundry resolutions of the Senate as follows.

1. Declining to furnish that body with a copy of the instructions given to the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of Peace with Mexico, on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the public interest; and,

2. Declining to give the amount of the military force required in the territories of Oregon, New Mexico and California, with the number of Indians therein, etc.

The President recommends filling up the companies, so that each shall consist of one hundred men, and the army proper consist of about 16,000 men, officers included.

The several messages were duly referred and ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the bill in favor of compensating Col. R. M. Johnson, of Ky., for buildings used as a Choctaw Academy. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill in favor of repaying advances made in California by Messrs Ward and Smith, for the use of government was passed.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Some unimportant amendments were rejected and the bill was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business, Mr. Vinton moved that the House take up the Oregon Territorial Bill, which was agreed to.

The House acted on the amendment respecting the Veto power, which was struck out by yeas 132, nays 63.

The motion to strike out the ordinance of 1787, was lost by yeas 88, nays 114.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Army Appropriation Bill.

After an explanatory speech from Mr. Vinton, and an administration speech from Mr. Johnson of Penn., the Committee rose.

Mr. Vinton's resolution in favor of stopping the debate on Saturday at 12 o'clock was adopted; when the House adjourned.

The House has passed the bill establishing a Territorial government for Oregon by a vote of yeas 129, nays 71.

The Wilmot Proviso clause was adopted, yeas 114, nays 88. This bill provides a separate government for Oregon, and leaves the other territories to be legislated for, at a more fitting opportunity.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, August 3.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President, transmitting the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of General Pillow, and, on motion, 3000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Oregon bill was read twice. Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate in explanation of the defeated compromise bill, which southern members objected to as yielding too much by the south, and northern members as giving up too much by the north.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Marsh spoke on the northern side of the slavery question. Mr. Wilmot followed in a speech in favor of his proviso.

After an animated debate, in which Messrs. Inge, Crozier, Vinton, Bowden and others took part, Mr. Birdsall obtained the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Collins, when the House adjourned.

THE WIFE.—There is no combination of letters in the English language excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word wife.—There is magic in this little word. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune and a faithful and ever affectionate friend. It conjures up the image of a lovely and confiding woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness—to partake with you the cup, whether of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. This word wife is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing; and we pity the unfortunate wight, who is condemned, by fate's severe decree, to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

LIFE IN BOSTON.—A watchman, the other night, was called to quell a disturbance in a house in Broad street. Arriving at the room whence the noise came, in which were closely packed about twenty human beings, men, women, and children, he began by ordering all who did not belong there to leave. Finding that no one stirred he separately questioned each person, and found it to be a fact that all were tenants of the room. The night was one of the hottest of the season, and the stifled air of this human pen was almost suffocating to the watchman who entered it.—*Traveller.*

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Ellet the engineer has created a great sensation by the feat of driving a horse and buggy across the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls.

BY THE MAIL.

KIT CARSON, the bearer of despatches from Governor Mason, in California, to the authorities in Washington, arrived in St. Louis, on the 25th, and departed the same afternoon for his destination.

He left San Angelo, on the 5th May, with an escort of twenty men, and keeping away from the main road after he left Jacob met with no particular adventure of interest. He passed through Santa Fe, on the 25th June, at which date all was quiet there.

The St. Louis Republican says: Mr. Carson brings information of the attack and defeat of a party of Americans, by the Apache Indians, and the death of four and the wounding of five of the party. This party was under the direction of Mr. R. Maxwell, and consisted of fourteen persons. They were attacked in the Raton Mountains by about one hundred Indians, of the Apache tribe, at mid-day, and while encamped.

In the engagement, Charles Town, of this city, was killed; General Elliot Lee was dangerously wounded by a ball which passed through his legs, and was left on the ground; a Frenchman, who passed in that country by the name of Black Hawk, was killed, and a Mexican. Four of the party were wounded, among them Mr. Maxwell, slightly. Gen. Lee was left on the battle ground, alone, badly wounded, more than a hundred miles from Taos, and totally ignorant of the country, and no hopes are entertained of his having survived the wound, or of his ability to get to Taos. His death was therefore looked upon as inevitable.

Mr. Maxwell sent a messenger to Taos for assistance. Forty of the troops went out, met him, and conducted him to the town. In the engagement with the Indians, he had eighty head of horses and mules taken from him.

Mr. Carson performed the entire journey from California to the Missouri river on the same set of animals. Information had been received by Gov. Mason, in California, of the difficulties between the Oregon settlers and the Indians, but it does not appear to come down to a later date than that which we have received direct from Oregon.

GOLD MINE IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig has been shown nine bars of gold, eight of them four inches and a half long by three-quarters of an inch wide, and three-eighths thick. There was a ninth of half size. The whole bars weighed 200 dwts. each, and the half bar 100, making 1700 in all. The value of the whole at 98 cents the dw. is \$1666. This gold came from the mines of W. H. Mosely & Co., which are situated in the county of Buckingham, and are two in number. At an expense of \$12 per day at one mine, and of \$12 at the other, the company raise and wash as much as \$75 per day. The quantity of ore is supposed to be inexhaustible.

ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING.—A few days since we noticed at length, for the purpose of putting druggists and the public on their guard, a case of poisoning, at Black Rock, from taking belladonna, which was purchased for extract of dandelion—being so labelled upon the pots. Thursday Dr. S. M. Davis, having occasion to use some of the extract in making a medicinal compound of which he is engaged in the manufacture, sent to the same druggist at which the former article was purchased and procured four pots, labelled as before, extract of dandelion, prepared by the United Shakers' Society, New Lebanon, N. Y.

He tasted it, before using it, to test its quality, and it immediately produced the effects of poison, and he lay in a critical condition all the afternoon, with spasms and complete exhaustion, from the effects of the poison and of medicines. Experiments were made and this extract was found to be the same as that previously noticed—extract of deadly nightshade, (belladonna). What makes the matter worse in this case, is, had Dr. Davis used the extract in his preparation, it would have been widely diffused, and probably poisoned large numbers, and this was only prevented by his testing the quality of the article.

Buffalo Com.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The store of A. L. Payson, 113 State street, was entered, probably from a window in the rear, between Saturday night and this morning. Mr. Payson occupies the second floor, and the object of the rogues was no doubt to plunder the store of Mr. J. T. Prince, stationer, on the lower floor, in order to do which they went into Messrs. Hurd & Bowers's, in the third story, and procured a small double reeved fall and tackle; this made fast to the check rope of the store hoisting apparatus, and with a portion of it which they had cut off, made slings and hoisted off some heavy boxes of Candia soap from a scuttle that formerly communicated with the lower floor. This scuttle, which was firmly nailed down, they succeeded in prying up, but found, instead of a clear passage into Mr. Prince's store, a good coat of laths and plaster, which deterred them probably from further efforts this way. After breaking open Mr. Payson's desk and scattering his papers, breaking the lock upon his counting-room door, chopping up and scattering about the store nearly a box of soap, they decamped, having apparently got their labor for their pains.

Boston Transcript, 31st.

MALICIOUS INCENDIARISM.—We learn that a machine called a "patent excavator," was set on fire last night at Mount Hope, Quincy, and nearly destroyed. The machine was a new one, and cost \$6000, and was owned by Mr. William Evans, who is employed under contract to fill up the flats at South Boston. It is said that some of the Irishmen in his employ, have recently threatened to burn the machine, and the probability is that they carried their threats into execution last night.—*Bost. Jour., 2d.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.—The N. Orleans papers received by the last mails, contain accounts of several arrivals there from Vera Cruz, with officers and men from Mexico. They also brought accounts of movements in that distracted country, which leave little doubts that Paredes with the insurrectionists, aided by the fragments of the army, which was too feeble or too cowardly to meet the Americans, and the leproles of the cities, is making head against the government troops, and bids fair to overturn the government of Herrera.

FROM OREGON.—Dates have been received at St. Louis from Oregon to the 16th March. There had been a battle between the Indians and the Oregon regiment, in which the former were defeated with a loss of 50 killed and many wounded. The Americans had 10 wounded but none killed and were prevented from pursuing them by the want of provisions and ammunition.—Aid from the United States was anxiously expected. Col. Gilliam was killed after the battle by the accidental discharge of a rifle. The Indians entertained propositions of peace, but affairs were not settled, and the government had called for more troops. The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was in a flourishing condition. 12 Camanches were killed in Lieut. McGill's fight, on the 1st June.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Allegheny city has been the scene of great excitement all day, in consequence of a riot among the factory operatives. A strike had taken place to force the mill proprietors to let the ten hour law go into operation. Some of the operatives had resumed work in the Pennsylvania mill, and in consequence the other malcontents attacked the mill, broke the doors and windows, and finally dispersed the sheriff's posse called out to repress the outbreak. The sheriff and several of the police officers and other persons were badly hurt. The operatives are in possession of the factory.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Oregon, from Albany last night, ran into a sloop or craft of some sort upon the North River; the bowsprit of which was driven into the state-room, where a young lady of this city was sleeping, who was considerably and alarmingly scratched by it. Three other berths were destroyed, or ripped up.

Such "accidents" as these are of a trifling nature, and by the merest chance, several persons were just snatched from death. Whether the cause be that the sloop had no lights out, or that there was a carelessness in the pilot of the Oregon, we are not able as yet to say.—*N. Y. Express.*

A BEAR KILLED.—A PANTHER SEEN.—A large bear has recently been killed upon the farm of Leonard Yeomans, in the town of Cairo, about four miles North of this village. He was shot by a son of Mr. Yeomans, about 80 rods from the farm buildings. His weight was not ascertained; but his frame gave evidence that he was a powerful animal. He was lean, of course, at this season of the year; and therefore Mr. Yeomans was not envied by epicures. Others have been seen in and about that vicinity, but none have ventured within reach.

About two miles west of Mr. Yeomans's, a panther has lately made his appearance. Several persons have at different times seen and heard him. Upon one occasion, some girls must have passed directly under a tree in which he had located himself. He made no attack upon them at the time; but, waiting until they had proceeded a short distance, he came down from the tree, and made for them slowly. Seeing the "critter" and his evident object, the girls immediately started, wading a small creek, and coming into an open lot. They made "quick tracks" over that patch, we venture to say; and if report is true, there were all sorts of a vocal accompaniment. The panther halted as he reached the edge of the creek, and probably concluded the game was not worth the effort. Evidently he was not very hungry.—*Catskill Messenger.*

"THEM OMNIBUSES."—*** Apropos of omnibus drivers. We have heard a good story, on good authority, about a good and honest driver, and the reader shall have it. The owners of one of the lines hired a man from the country, of known and tried honesty. The first day his receipts were above the usual average; the second day still higher and the third presented still an increase. After a day or two, however, his receipts fell to the ordinary amount. The other drivers had compelled him to join their combination. At first he refused, but he soon found that throughout his entire route, up and down, there was always a stage immediately before him and one close behind, so that his chance of getting passengers was well nigh destroyed. After joining the combination for a few days he resigned, and handed over to the proprietors a bag of silver, with the remark that though, almost in dread of his life, he had joined the combination, he had scrupulously taken care of his receipts over the average agreed upon, and the money he now presented was the result.

We learn further that the drivers have signals, by which as they pass each other on their routes, they apprise each other of what payments they mean to make and what are their actual receipts. Such as raising the right or left hand, slapping the right or left knee, holding the whip in the left hand, &c. all of which an observant pedestrian may easily detect.

N. Y. Express.

On Saturday last, while the steamer Rhode Island was on her way to New York from Stonington, one of her hands, an Irishman named John Feely, was instantly crushed to death. He went into the engine room to see if certain pumps used to keep the boat free of water were at work, and very imprudently put his head under the crank, which in an instant came down, struck him and scattered his brains in every direction. Two men were sitting in the room at the time.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. BATON ROUGE, July 15th, 1848. Hon. JOHN MOREHEAD, Greensborough, N. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituents, I feel duly grateful for the honor bestowed upon me—for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with the sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history; but should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR.

From the Louisville Courier, July 24.

FEARFUL RENCONTRE.—On Sunday afternoon there was a misunderstanding among several young officers and men of the regiments returning from Mexico, now in this city, and in the evening two of them, Robert W. Morrison and Lieut. Shackelford, met at the Exchange Hotel. Some altercation passed between them, and a fearful rencontre ensued.

Morrison exclaimed that he would shoot Shackelford, and was seen to rush upon him, having a cane in his hand. Shackelford immediately drew a rifle pistol and shot Morrison in the breast, the ball perforating the lungs. Morrison, now with a revolver in his hand, still continued to advance upon Shackelford and snapped his pistol at him once or twice, the caps only exploding.

Shackelford took a chair, and with it felled young Morrison to the floor. In an instant he was upon his feet again, making ineffectual efforts to shoot Shackelford, but the pistol only missed fire. He then hurled it at his antagonist, seized a chair, and in turn struck him to the ground, and while attempting to seize him, fell headlong himself, faint with the loss of blood.—The friends of the man endeavored to seize Shackelford, but in the melee he escaped.

Drs. Gross and Price examined the wound, and pronounced it a very dangerous, if not a mortal one. The ball entered the breast, passed through, and no doubt severed the lungs, as he was bleeding inwardly and spitting up much blood.

DARING OUTRAGE.—Mr. Henry W. Hyde of Newton, on Saturday last, while on his way home with a horse and wagon from Boston, at half past 1 P. M., by the roadside, was met by a well-dressed young man, who deliberately discharged a loaded pistol at him, the ball taking effect in his wrist, and breaking the skin. The assassin was within six feet of Mr. Hyde, and looked him full in the face for a moment, then took to his heels. The ball lodged in his clothing, where it was found.

Boston Courier.

A YOUNG GIANT.—We saw a Boston Boy last evening named George Blanchard, whose height is 6 feet 7 1/2 inches, and his weight 306 1/2 pounds. He was born on the 5th day of March, 1829, and consequently is but 19 years, 4 months 26 days old. He will make his home in this city during the remainder of the season.

Boston Journal, 31st.

ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A few nights since a romantic affair took place between a gentleman belonging to the Navy, and a young lady to whom he had become attached. The latter is the niece of a wealthy gentleman residing on Brooklyn Heights, and is likely to be his heir. It appears that the motives of the gentleman, who had concluded to elope with the young lady, were suspected by her friends. The time and place were arranged, but the uncle became aware of the plan, and while the lover and his friends were hovering about the house, they received a polite invitation from the uncle to come in the front door, in a straight forward way. After this was done, the uncle stated to his niece that if she was determined to marry against his wish and at the expense of the fortune he intended to leave her, she might do so, and the ceremony could take place immediately beneath his roof. The niece and the gentleman at once accepted the offer, and they were married on the spot.

New York Tribune.

A HAT FOR A PASSAGE.—The steamer Bradford Durfee came up this morning at her usual hour. Among the passengers were three natives of the Emerald Isle, who, upon their arrival at the wharf, disclaimed having the wherewithal to defray the expense of their several passages. Two of them, however, made a raise for themselves to nearly the due amount, 50 cts.; but the third one persisted in his utter inability to meet the proper demand. In this dilemma, it was suggested that something should be pawned as security for the future coming-forth of the passage money—a hat, whether good, bad, or indifferent, deponent saith not, was, eventually, selected as the article of his apparel, which could be most readily disposed of; it was accordingly deposited for safe keeping until called for, and the luckless, or lucky owner as it may prove, left the wharf on his way up South Water street without a hat, taking good care to keep on the shady side of the way.—*Providence Transcript.*

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Matamoros Flag of the 9th ult. has the following in reference to the expedition to California and Santa Fe, New-Mexico:—

We have seen a copy of the order of Gen. Wool, relative to the organization of the expedition, of which Lieut. Col. Washington is to have command. It will be composed of five companies of dragoons, each seventy strong, and one company of light artillery, one hundred strong. Two of the companies of dragoons are now at Camargo, and three companies at Monterey, with the company of artillery. Brev. Maj. Graham will command the dragoons. Capt. E. K. Kane, Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon Booth, now here serving with the 10th infantry, are under orders to proceed with the expedition. We are informed the troops will march from Monterey by the way of Monclova and Chihuahua, to some point near the Paso del Norte, from whence one company of dragoons and the artillery will proceed to Santa Fe, and four companies of dragoons march to Monterey, California. Capt. Kane is now in Camargo, actively engaged in preparing a train of wagons and the necessary supplies. He has orders to select as many of the best wagons and teams belonging to the United States, as may be necessary, and will have everything supplied in the best manner.—The train will probably exceed three hundred wagons. The train will leave Camargo about the end of the present month, and the whole expedition take its departure from Monterey about the 10th of August. We understand a number of citizens, intending to establish themselves in New-Mexico and California, will go under protection of the expedition.

U. S. steamer Fashion arrived at New-Orleans 21st ult., from Brazos Santiago 18th. Capt. Leslie Chase, A. Q. M., Dr. Jarvis, Lieuts. McNutt and Howard, U. S. A., came over in her.

The Flag of the 15th says that Gen. Wool, then at the Brazos, would return to Matamoros before leaving for the United States.

Col. Washington has issued the following order touching the expedition to California and New-Mexico:—

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR MONTEREY, }
July 1, 1848. }

No person whatever, not in the employment of the United States, or who may be disconnected from the military service, will be permitted to accompany the expedition which is shortly to march from this place to California and New-Mexico.

By order of J. M. WASHINGTON, Bvt. Lieut. Col.

The Flag publishes the reply of the Governor of New Leon to the overtures of Paredes. He indignantly spurns them.

A PICKPOCKET.—Judge Harris of Albany had his pocket-book, containing \$400, stolen from his pocket, while seated in the cars for Springfield, at East Albany, on Tuesday morning. Through the exertion of Mr. Bostwick, Conductor on the Housatonic road, and Mr. Witt, the agent at Albany, a notorious pickpocket named "Bob Sutton," who had been seen to leave the cars a moment before and throw a rifled pocket-book on a wood-pile, was arrested, and the money found upon him. It was returned to Judge Harris, who came on in the cars, while Sutton was kept in custody. *Springfield Republican.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as the train of cars on the Camden and Amboy railroad were coming to this city, when near West's turn out, about 15 miles from Amboy, they came on a train left standing on the track. The engineer endeavored to check the headway, but the track being wet the train very heavy, and the engine light, he was unable to do so.—He and the fireman then leaped from the car and the next moment a collision took place. Thirty-two cars were broken up or much injured, but fortunately, although there were about 40 passengers on board no person was hurt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REVOLT AND FIRE AT SEA.—During the voyage of six companies of Virginia volunteers, from the Brazos to Old Point Comfort, on board the transport Memphis, a revolt among the sailors and fire occurred, the latter of which threatened destruction to all. The revolt was quelled by the aid of the volunteers, who the sailors imagined would aid them. The fire occurred in the galley, but was fortunately discovered in season to prevent the destruction of the vessel.

POLYGAMY.—On Monday last, George V. Bradley was arrested by Constable Thurston, and brought before Mr. Justice Lummus, on a charge of polygamy, he having three wives living, and was ordered to recognize in \$600, to appear at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, and in default of which he was committed to jail, in Salem.—*Lynn Forum.*

A SEVERE HAIL STORM was experienced in Maine last week, extending a distance of twenty miles over the towns of Turner, Leeds, and Livermore, in a south-easterly direction ranging from 3-4ths to 1 1/2 miles in width. In some places the bark and limbs were beaten from the trees, and the damage to the crops and buildings is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars?

TORN BY MACHINERY.—John Connell, a lad aged fourteen, employed in a cotton factory at Haddington, yesterday had his right arm caught by the picket and mangled in a dreadful manner. He was taken to the Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

CROPS IN IRELAND.—A private letter received in New York from Cork, dated July 10th, says:—"It will gratify you and your benevolent countrymen to learn that the potato crop this year is the most promising and abundant ever remembered. New potatoes are now selling for one shilling per hamper of twenty-one pounds. Next week they can be purchased for sixpence,

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS.—A correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, points out an inconsistency between the law of this State and that of the United States, as regards the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. In the Digest of the laws of this State of 1844 it makes provision for the choice of Electors on the first Monday of November in every fourth year next after the election of a President and Vice President. By the act of Congress passed January 23, 1845, it enacts that the electors of President and Vice President are all to be chosen in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are appointed.

It is fortunate that the Legislature of this State are to meet at Bristol on the last Monday of October, when they will have an opportunity of making the State law conform to that of the United States.

CAPT. NICHOLS AND LIEUT. HUNT, of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, are among the recent arrivals in town. Capt. N. was an aid to Gen. Quitman; and Lt. Hunt was attached to the battery of Col. Duncan. Both gentlemen have served with marked distinction in Mexico, having been highly commended for their gallantry, in the official despatches of Generals Worth and Quitman.

HYDRAULIC COMPANY, No. 1.—This body of Firemen, accompanied by Blue's Brass Band, arrived here from Providence, on Thursday last per the steamer *Perry*, and marched to a lot near the Ocean Cottage, where they pitched their tents. In the evening, Protection Company No. 5, *jamais en arriere*, came out in a Torch Light Procession and escorted them about the town, till about half past eleven o'clock, when they left them in the vicinity of their camp.

Yesterday noon, they were escorted by the "Honey Bee" to Sayor's wharf, and after three hearty cheers, took their departure for home.

ROGER WILLIAMS.—This popular steamer made an excursion to New London on Thursday last, with about 700 passengers, and returned in good season. We were not present on the occasion, but are informed by a friend, that the company were well pleased, and satisfied with the manner in which the day was spent.

At a meeting on board, several resolutions were passed, recommending the boat and her experienced commander to the travelling public.

THE COLORED CITIZENS of this town, celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the British West India Islands, by a meeting at the Union Church, on Tuesday evening, and a Soiree at the Pacific House, on Wednesday evening last. A large number were in attendance.

THE UNION MAGAZINE for this month, is before us. We notice among its contributors, the names of Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Herbert, Miss Sedgewick, and others. It is for sale at the Bookstores.

THE REV. FRANCIS VINTON, formerly of this town, at the late commencement of Columbia College, New York, had the Honorary degree of D. D. conferred upon him.

THE BOSTON ATLAS has made its appearance in a new and beautiful type. It is one of the largest daily journals in the Union.

PETTY LARCENY.—Several robbery's have been committed during the last week in the vicinity of this town. We learn on Saturday night some person landed from a boat and went to the House of Mr. Geo. I. Bailey in Middletown, where they stole a pot containing about 30 lbs. of Butter, some Pork and Corn, also some Clothing. A boat sail was stolen from the premises of Mr. Gardner Smith on the same night.

The House of Mr. Mumford Hazard, Jr. was entered on Sunday by two boys, and a coat and vest stolen, the thieves were however caught in the act and arrested.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—In North Carolina, the election of Governor and Legislature took place on Thursday last. On Monday next, the states of Illinois and Missouri choose their Executives, Legislatures and members of the 31st Congress; in Indiana, a Legislature is to be chosen, which elects a Senator to Congress, Mr. Hannegan's time being out on the 4th of March next; and Iowa chooses state officers, and the Legislature, which elects two United States Senators. The Kentucky state election for Governor and Legislature, also commences on Monday, and continues three days.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from the publishers Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the Westminster Review for July, 1848. The contents are very interesting, viz:—Principles of Political Economy—Eastern Life—Present and Past—Literature of the United States—Life of Lord Chameur Hardwick—History of the Empire, by M. N. Thiers—Corporals of London, and Sanitary Improvement, English Education—The new Houses of Parliament—Address to the Queen, Foreign Literature, Critical and Miscellaneous Nature.

Orders will be received by WILLIAM GORF.

RECEPTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We learn from the New Hampshire Patriot that a public meeting has been held in Concord, N. H., and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a public reception in that town of the soldiers of the Ninth Regiment (N. E. Regiment) now expected daily at this port.

CLERGYMEN.—The present number of clergymen, of all denominations in the United States, according to the latest estimates, is about thirty thousand.

A Coroner's Inquest was held before DANIEL C. DENHAM, Esq. on the body of Lucy Hazell of Providence, colored woman. Verdict of the Jury, death by misfortune, occasioned by fright and a disease of the heart.

It appeared by the testimony of the witnesses before the Inquest that the deceased became frightened while returning to her home in company with another woman who resided at the same place—in consequence of two young men following them, and appearing to her to have a disposition to molest them, she became violently frightened, and being subject to a disease of the heart, sank down and died before she could reach the house.—*Daily Herald*.

COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.—The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, connected with Brown University, will this year be delivered by Rev. S. L. Pomroy, D. D., of Bangor, Me. The oration before the Philomathean and United Brothers' Societies, will be delivered by Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, Ct., and the poem by Charles Thurber, Esq. of Worcester, and the annual address to the Society of Missionary Inquiry will be delivered by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., of N. York. These gentlemen are all of high reputation, and their performances will undoubtedly render the occasion of Commencement one of unusual interest.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—George Furbush, a man employed at the old Machine Shop, had his left hand cut off just above the knuckles yesterday morning, by the falling of a locomotive, which was propped up, and the hand coming between the large wheel and a smaller one. Amputation was performed at the wrist. A man had a leg cut off by the Lawrence train, near Andover, on Thursday, in consequence of his slipping from a bank, so that his leg came upon the track, in front of the train.

THE CAMP MEETING at Wesleyan Grove, Martha's Vineyard will commence on Tuesday, August 8th, in accordance with a vote at the last annual meeting and will continue over the following Sabbath. We learn from the Vineyard Gazette that ample arrangements are making for the accommodation of all who may attend.

POISON CLAMS.—Some newspapers are ridiculing the idea that leeches are found in clams, and say that the part taken for leeches is nothing more than the alimentary canal. They are a little too fast. We have this week conversed with a gentleman who says he has taken as many as two hundred leeches from the stomachs of clams.

THE ARMY.—As there is some anxiety to know the destination of the troops now withdrawn from the city of Mexico, the N. O. Picayune gives the following as their locations: At New York, the 1st and 2d Artillery, 10th and 11th Infantry, and the Sappers and Miners; at Norfolk, the 3d and 4th Artillery; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., three companies 1st Dragoons, the 3d Dragoons, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 8th Infantry; at Pensacola, Florida, seven companies of the 2d Dragoons, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, Infantry, To New Mexico, one company of the 3d Artillery, and one company of Dragoons; on the Rio Grande, eight companies Artillery; at Newport, R. I., 9th Infantry; at Newport, Ky., 16th Infantry; at Baltimore the Voltiguers; at Cincinnati, the 15th Infantry; at Mobile, the 13th Infantry; at New Orleans, the 12th Infantry.

The volunteers return to their respective homes, and the teamsters and quartermaster's men are disbanded wherever they happen to be when their term of service is out.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—It is now ascertained that Congress adjourn on Monday, the 14th of August. The Senate amended the House resolutions by inserting that date instead of the 7th, in which the House has since concurred.

A new freight depot is now in process of erection at East Albany, N. Y., for the Albany and Boston Railroad Company, 750 feet in length by 133 feet in width. It is supposed 1,300,000 bricks will be required in its construction, and the cost will be \$100,000. It is to be completed in November, and will be the largest building in America.

JOHN VAN BUREN has written to Chicago that he is determined to make no more political addresses during the canvass, on account of the nomination of his father at Utica.

GENERAL WORTH AND STAFF reached Charleston on Thursday, in the cars from Augusta, and proceeded immediately to Washington, being under orders from Government.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Free Soil Convention met yesterday at Franklin Hall. Anthony B. Arnold presided; Walter R. Danforth, Edward Harris, and others were Vice Presidents, and Charles Hart and Geo. L. Clarke, Secretaries. The convention was addressed in the morning by Joshua Leavitt and Amasa Walker, and in the afternoon by Charles F. Adams and Abraham Payne. Charles Hart, Dutée Evans, Stephen Benedict, and William G. Hammond were elected delegates to the Buffalo Convention.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, 2d. BOSTON PAPERS of a late date, were brought us yesterday, by Mr. Alfred Wilson.

WOOL.—Moderate sales, without any change in prices; sales of foreign comprise 50 bales Smyrna washed, on terms not public, and 40 bales do within the quoted rates.

PRICES.—Prime Saxony fleeces, washed 38 a 42 per pound—American full blood do 35 a 37—do 31 a 33—do 29 a 31—do 1 and common do 25 a 28—Extra Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—Super do do do 30 a 35—No 1 do do 26 a 28—2 do do 20 a 22—3 do do 16 a 18.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, July 31.

At market, 200 Beef Cattle, 700 Sheep and Lambs, and 150 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected from last Thursday's rates, and we quote as follows: First quality \$5 75 a \$6; 2d, 5 25 a 5 50; 3d, 4 75.

Old Sheep—\$1 50, a 3 25. Lambs \$1 25 a 2 75.

Swine—Old Hogs 5 a 5 50. Pigs 6 a 6 50.

THURSDAY, August 3.

At market 475 Beef Cattle, 4 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs and 450 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle have advanced; First quality \$5 50; second \$6; third \$5 50.

Working Oxen—No Sales.

Cows and Calves—\$23, 27, 30, 33, and 40.

Sheep—\$1 50, 1 75, \$2. Old \$2 50, \$3, \$2 50.

Swine—5 a 6.

SPECIAL NOTICES

JOB PRINTING. In its various branches, Executed with neat and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the **MERCURY OFFICE**, No. 133 Thames street.

THE REV. DR. SKINNER, of New York, will preach at the Central Church to-morrow morning.

THE REV. T. S. TRACHER, will preach all day at the Fourth Baptist Church to-morrow.

MR. H. B. JONES 14 Ann-Street, New York. NO man can do a prosperous business, unless both buyer and seller are benefited, and \$1,000 a \$500, that there are not better Boats sold at the following prices than I sell—\$500 to \$800, that I sell more fine Boats at retail for cash, which enables me to sell at such remarkably low prices—I sell first quality of French Calf Dress Boats, at \$1 50 to \$4 75; second do, \$3 50 to \$4 00; French Patent Leather Boats, \$7 00. My store is small, my expenses light, and competition is challenged.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beau. It is now but about eighteen months, since the "Mountain Compound" was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. It has already been introduced in the principal cities and towns, both in the New England and Western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from Chemists, Druggists and Physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefited by the article.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

For sale in Newport, at No. 1, *Colman's Road*, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

July 1, 1848.—6m.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday last, suddenly, Mrs. PEARCE B., wife of Mr. David K. Carr, and daughter of Mr. Robert Sherman, aged 43 years.

In this town, on the 20th, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Mr. James Elsbree, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In Providence on the 28th, SAMUEL G. DODGE, aged 44 years; On Monday, LUDIA, widow of the late Zeba Smith, aged 76 years; 2d inst., Miss JULIA A. OLNEY, in the 47th year of her age.

At Boston on the 29th ult., very suddenly, Hon. NATHANIEL MORTON DAVIS, of Plymouth, aged 63 years.

In New York on the 31st ult., EDWARD SIMPSON, Esq., for many years the Manager of the Park Theatre, aged 66 years.

MERCURY MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED. SUNDAY, July 30.

Brig "Albion," fm Fall River for Pictou. Sch's Darius, Nickerson, fm Boston for Providence; Kosciusko, Albion, fm St. Johns; Token, Baker, fm Gardiner for Providence; Thomas B. Smith, Smith, fm Providence for Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Propeller Osceola, Miller, fm Hartford. Ship Audley Clarke, Goodspeed, fm a whaling voyage, with 950 bls oil.

WEDNESDAY, August 2.

Sch's Champion, Keene, fm Roundout for Fall River; Panama, Davis, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Sch's Mary Ann Guest, Cain, fm Philadelphia; Mary Emily, French, fm Bangor.

Brig Louisa, Pierce, fm Bangor for Providence.

MARINE MEMORANDA. Brig Clarion, Read, with a cargo of government stores, c'd at New Orleans the 20th for Vera Cruz; 19th, in ballast, sch's Warsaw, Burdick, for do.

C'd from New Orleans the 2d ult, ship Lapland, Simpson, for this port, with troops.

Brig Perfect, Townsend, fm Vera Cruz, arr at New Orleans the 21st.

Sch's George Engle, Smart, c'd at New Orleans the 22d for Vera Cruz.

Found. ON THURSDAY last, near the Friend's Meeting House, in Portsmouth, a small sum of money. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have it again by enquiring at this Office.

Model of JERUSALEM. WE are happy to inform the Public that the beautiful carved MODEL of JERUSALEM, executed on a large scale, from a regular survey taken on the spot, will be exhibited in this place, at Masonic Hall, daily, for a short time, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 9 in the evening, and accompanied by an explanatory Lecture by Mr. M. A. Beck, a converted Jew—a gentleman who is well known throughout New England as an accomplished and interesting Lecturer.

Admission 25 cents, and for persons under 12 years of age, half price.

August 5.

Wanted Immediately. AT THE "PARK SALOON" a smart boy, about 16 years of age, to work in the same.

July 22.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

Newport Train, Commenced Thursday, July 20th, 1848.

THE well known steamer *PERRY*, having been chartered to run between Newport and Providence, in connection with the Trains of the Boston and Providence Rail Road Co. to and from Boston, Passengers between Boston and Newport will be carried between those places without any delay at Providence, as follows:—

Leave Boston at 8 1/2 a. m. to arrive at Newport at 12 m.

" Boston at 4 p. m. to arrive at Newport at 7 1/2 p. m.

" Newport at 5 a. m. to arrive at Boston at 9 a. m.

" Newport at 1 p. m. to arrive at Boston at 4 1/2 p. m.

Passengers will be particular to have their baggage checked for Newport at the Boston station.

FARE \$1 50, which includes the Omnibus at Providence.—Conductor Hichborn goes through with the morning passengers from Boston, and returns in the afternoon. Baggage to and from Newport is checked.

W. RAYMOND LEE, Sup't. Boston, Aug. 4, 1848.—tf.

For Boston Direct.

THE steamer *King Philip*, Capt. Benj. Brayton, will leave every day, (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock, p. m., for Fall River, arriving in season to connect with the trains from New Bedford and Boston.

Fare to Boston \$1 50, and no extra expense is incurred for baggage, as the boat lands by the side of the depot.

The *King Philip* leaves Fall River, daily, Sundays excepted at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the arrival of the cars from Boston and New Bedford, for Newport. Fare 60 cents.

Excursions to Newport via Fall River.

The steamer *King Philip*, leaves Providence daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M. for Bristol, Bristol Ferry, Fall River and Newport.—Returning, leaves Newport at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. for Fall River and Providence, arriving at 6 o'clock P. M. This arrangement presents a favorable opportunity to make a delightful and salutary excursion through the waters of the Narragansett Bay, touching at the principal places on the Bay, and remaining sufficiently long at Newport to enable passengers to enjoy its unexcelled facilities for sea bathing.

Passengers to New York by the new and splendid steamers of the Fall River line, (built expressly for the outside route, and making the passage round point Judith with perfect comfort and safety), are ticketed through by the *King Philip* at the usual fare from Providence with an opportunity to spend the day in Fall River and Newport 60 cents each way.

WORCESTER AND ALBANY, VIA PROVIDENCE.

ON and after July 20th, 1848, the steamer *PERRY*, Capt. Woolsey, will run between Providence and Worcester, connecting with Trains of Providence and Worcester Railroad, as follows:—

Leave Newport at 5 a. m. and 1 p. m.; Leave Providence at 10 15 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. on arrival of Trains from Worcester. Passengers may procure through Tickets at Albany, Worcester and on board of Boat.

Passengers leaving Albany in the morning, may arrive at Newport the same evening, or may remain all night at Worcester and arrive at Newport at 12 M. next day, or leave Saratoga at 11 30 a. m. or Albany at 2 45 p. m., spend the night at Springfield and arrive at Newport next evening.

Passengers leaving Newport in the morning may arrive at Albany same evening, or leaving Newport at 1 p. m., may sleep at Springfield and arrive at Albany at 1 30 p. m., and leave for Saratoga at 3 p. m.

Passengers leaving New York in the afternoon, via New Haven, may sleep at New Haven, and thence via Springfield arrive at Newport next evening.

Passengers and Baggage transported free of charge, between Cars and Steamboat at Providence.

Fare between Albany and Newport \$5 50 cts.

" " Worcester & Newport \$1 50 cts.

ISAAC HINCKLEY, Sup't. Prov. & Wor. Railroad.

July 22.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale.—Situated on the main road from Newport to the Stone Bridge, about one hundred rods south of the Friend's meeting-house in Portsmouth, containing by estimation between 70 and 80 acres of good land, extending to the sea or that part of the Bay called the East passage. It has a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees, a good house, and other buildings. A part of the purchase money can remain on a mortgage if desired. This offers a good opportunity to any one in want of a fine Farm, or pleasant country seat. For terms enquire of *William Sherman*, Newport, or the subscriber at Fall River.

ASA SHERMAN.

Smø 5th, 1848.

Farm For Sale.

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the East road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, in Newport.

Aug. 5, 1848.

TO LET.

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER

Newport, Aug. 5.

Collector's Notice.

THE Subscriber having received from the Town Treasurer, the Tax Bill for 1848, with the warrant for its collection, without delay, hereby gives notice that he shall proceed forthwith to collect the same with all possible dispatch.

HANSON HULL, Collector.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1848.

PICNIC Crackers, for sale at WILLIAM NEWTON'S

R. I. Bridge Company,

AT a meeting of the Stockholders on MONDAY, the 31st of July, 1848, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—

Stephen T. Northam—R. B. Cranston—Wm. Littlefield—William A. Clarke—Peleg Clarke—Isaac Burdick—Richard Swan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Peleg Clarke was elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, *Ck* & Treasurer.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1848.

LOST

ON THURSDAY, the 20th ult., in one of the streets of Newport, or in the Greenend road, a variegated SILK PURSE, containing a ten dollar gold piece, and a two dollar bill. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the store of Wm. G. Ward, in Broad street, shall be suitably rewarded.

[Aug. 5, 1848.]

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!

DR. ROBERTS' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills.

An Alterative, Tonic, Diuretic, and mild Cathartic.

Price 31 1/2 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and purity of the extract, which, being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public; and a great number have been directed to the development of its medicinal properties; various Sympoms, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root.—Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound of Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the "Sympoms" usually sold.

The proprietor has experimented for several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he has combined in the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice with the most astonishing success, and at the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepared.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Stomach, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Scald Head, Ophthalmic Eruptions, Itchiness, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Weir, or Inflammation of Eyes, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Rheumatic Affections, Glands of the Throat and Joints, Dropsy, By-ops, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Coughs, Cold, Inflammation of the Lungs, Influenza, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, Generalized Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Disorders, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the Mercury, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particular to ask for "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of J. C. ROBERTS, M. D. No travelling agent appointed.

All applications for Agents, and letters on the subject of the Medicine, must be addressed (post paid) to C. P. Fay, New York City, General Agent for the United States, British and West India Colonies.

R. J. TAYLOR and C. G. C. HAZARD, Agents Newport, R. I.

Aug. 5th.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, in Clarke street, now occupied by John W. Williams. Possession given 20th inst. For terms apply to

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, No. 143 Thames street.

Newport, July 15, 1848.

TO LET.

A TENEMENT in the House opposite the Public School in Mill street. For terms &c. enquire on the premises.

Newport, June 24, 1848.

SIX LOTS, containing in the whole, about 11 acres of the very best quality of land, with a barn &c. thereon, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about 1 1/2 miles from Newport, on the Greenend road. It will be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD & GEO. C. SHAW.

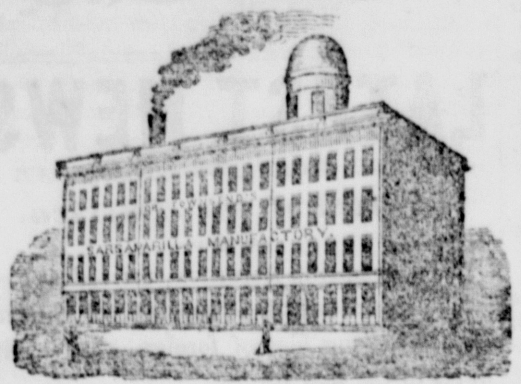
Newport, June 24, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON, Hams, Tongues and Beef, just received per sloop Rienz, and for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames street

Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA!

The most wonderful Medicine in the World.



THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any salt. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints,
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint,
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, scurvy, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J. informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

CERIOUS CASE OF CONSUMPTION.—There is scarcely a day passes but there are a number of cases of Consumption reported as cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The following was recently received—

Dr. Townsend—For the last 3 years I have been afflicted with general debility, and nervous consumption of the lungs, and did not expect to ever gain my health at all. After going through a course of medicine under the care of some of the most distinguished regular physicians and members of the Board of Health in New York & elsewhere, and spending the most of my earnings in attempting to regain my health, and after reading in some paper of your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try it. After using six bottles I found it done me great good, and called to see you at your office; with your advice I kept on, and do most heartily thank you for your advice; I persevere in taking the Sarsaparilla, and have been able to attend to my usual labors for the last four months, and I hope by the blessing of God and your Sarsaparilla to continue my health; it helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case.

C. QUIMBY,

Orange, Essex Co., N. J. Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss—Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES QUIMBY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 2d of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

Suffering from Debility.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.

New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend:—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla, has been the means through Providence of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last it raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL 65 Catherine street.

Lost her Speech.—The annexed certificate tells a simple and faithful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die, for fear of being haubogged or to save a few shillings.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well, and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128 York st., Brooklyn.

Two Children Saved.—Very few families indeed, in fact we have not heard of one, that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time lost any children the past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

Dr. Townsend:—I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the Summer Complaint and Dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians. When the doctor informed me I must lose them, I resolved to try your Sarsaparilla we had heard so much of, but had little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that others may be induced to use it. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILSON, Jr.

Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—James Cummings, Esq., one of the Assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

RHEUMATISM.—This is only one of more than 4000 cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues:—

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend:—I have suffered terribly for 3 years with the rheumatism; I considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or work; I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good—I am so much better, indeed I am entirely relieved. You

are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

JAMES CUMMINGS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints such as fevers, is liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child, she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully,

J. MULLEN,

87 Norfolk street.

COULD NOT WALK. That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for Female Complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

TO THE LADIES. Dr. T's Sarsaparilla is a cure & speedy cure for incipient Consumption, barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us—several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are so peculiarly liable. It traces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic.

N.B. Purchase none but such as have wrappers that hide the bottle completely and have the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND.

are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

JAMES CUMMINGS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints such as fevers, is liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child, she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully,

J. MULLEN,

87 Norfolk street.

COULD NOT WALK. That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for Female Complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

TO THE LADIES. Dr. T's Sarsaparilla is a cure & speedy cure for incipient Consumption, barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us—several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are so peculiarly liable. It traces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic.

N.B. Purchase none but such as have wrappers that hide the bottle completely and have the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dyot & Sons, 134 North Second st. Philadelphia; S. H. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co. Richmond; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 161 Charles-st. New Orleans; H. South Pearl-st. Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Feb. 4.]

For Sale in New York, by

R. J. TAYLOR.

Orange, Essex Co., N. J. Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss—Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES QUIMBY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 2d of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

Suffering from Debility.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.

New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend:—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla, has been the means through Providence of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last it raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL 65 Catherine street.

Lost her Speech.—The annexed certificate tells a simple and faithful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die, for fear of being haubogged or to save a few shillings.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well, and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128 York st., Brooklyn.

Two Children Saved.—Very few families indeed, in fact we have not heard of one, that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time lost any children the past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

Dr. Townsend:—I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the Summer Complaint and Dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians. When the doctor informed me I must lose them, I resolved to try your Sarsaparilla we had heard so much of, but had little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that others may be induced to use it. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILSON, Jr.

Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—James Cummings, Esq., one of the Assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

RHEUMATISM.—This is only one of more than 4000 cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues:—

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend:—I have suffered terribly for 3 years with the rheumatism; I considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or work; I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good—I am so much better, indeed I am entirely relieved. You

are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

JAMES CUMMINGS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints such as fevers, is liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child, she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully,

J. MULLEN,

87 Norfolk street.

COULD NOT WALK. That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for Female Complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

TO THE LADIES. Dr. T's Sarsaparilla is a cure & speedy cure for incipient Consumption, barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us—several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are so peculiarly liable. It traces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic.

N.B. Purchase none but such as have wrappers that hide the bottle completely and have the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dyot & Sons, 134 North Second st. Philadelphia; S. H. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co. Richmond; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 161 Charles-st. New Orleans; H. South Pearl-st. Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Feb. 4.]

For Sale in New York, by

R. J. TAYLOR.

Orange, Essex Co., N. J. Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss—Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES QUIMBY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 2d of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

Suffering from Debility.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.

New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend:—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla, has been the means through Providence of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last it raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL 65 Catherine street.

Lost her Speech.—The annexed certificate tells a simple and faithful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die, for fear of being haubogged or to save a few shillings.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well, and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128 York st., Brooklyn.

Two Children Saved.—Very few families indeed, in fact we have not heard of one, that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time lost any children the past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

Dr. Townsend:—I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the Summer Complaint and Dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians. When the doctor informed me I must lose them, I resolved to try your Sarsaparilla we had heard so much of, but had little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that others may be induced to use it. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILSON, Jr.

Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—James Cummings, Esq., one of the Assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

RHEUMATISM.—This is only one of more than 4000 cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues:—

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend:—I have suffered terribly for 3 years with the rheumatism; I considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or work; I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good—I am so much better, indeed I am entirely relieved. You

are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

JAMES CUMMINGS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints such as fevers, is liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child, she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully,

J. MULLEN,

87 Norfolk street.

COULD NOT WALK. That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for Female Complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

TO THE LADIES. Dr. T's Sarsaparilla is a cure & speedy cure for incipient Consumption, barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us—several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with a healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are so peculiarly liable. It traces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic.

N.B. Purchase none but such as have wrappers that hide the bottle completely and have the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND.

Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st. Sun Building N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st. Boston; Dyot & Sons, 134 North Second st. Philadelphia; S. H. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co. Richmond; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 161 Charles-st. New Orleans; H. South Pearl-st. Albany; and by the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and Canada. [Feb. 4.]

For Sale in New York, by

R. J. TAYLOR.

Orange, Essex Co., N. J. Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss—Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES QUIMBY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 2d of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

Suffering from Debility.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.

New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend:—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla, has been the means through Providence of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It